FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli aircraft attacked a "terrorist base" south of Sidon early 10 September and the pilots reported "good hits" on their targets, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The base was reportedly used by the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. The IDF spokesman added that the Israeli Navy had earlier fired at a dinghy off the Lebanese coast, forcing it ashore and causing at least one casualty among four terrorists aboard. Reporting on the Israeli air raid, Beirut radio stated that 3 Palestinians were killed and 10 other people were wounded, adding that the attack inflicted heavy damage in the industrial district of Sidon and caused the collapse of a 4-story building housing Palestinian refugees. The radio also claimed that an Israeli landing attempt north of Tyre was foiled.

In another military development, Jerusalem radio announced that katyusha rockets hit a Galilee settlement during the night of 9 September, causing "heavy damage."

Kidnapped American — An anonymous caller told a news agency in Beirut that the Islamic Jihad organization was responsible for kidnapping Frank Reed, AFP reported. The caller described Reed as a CIA agent, adding that "compromising documents" were found on him and that his job as headmaster of the Lebanese International School was just a "cover" for intelligence activities.

Dialogue Meeting — The cabinet held another dialogue committee meeting 9 September during which agreement was reached to begin transferring control of ports to the legitimate authorities by the end of the month, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio.

Egypt-Israel

Despite earlier reports that the Israeli-Egyptian summit was off because of a breakdown in the talks on the Tabah arbitral compromis, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid subsequently announced that the talks would resume 10 September and that a summit could take place "right away" if the two sides resolve their differences over the Tabah border markers and the names of arbiters. The foreign minister's remarks, reported by MENA, followed a lengthy meeting with the Israeli delegation in Cairo.

Confirming the continuation of the talks, Jerusalem radio said Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has approved Egypt's request that the Israeli delegation remain in Cairo to resume the negotiations. Peres also disclosed that he is still hoping to meet with President Husni Mubarak 11 September, IDF radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military statement cited by IRNA warned Iraqi civilians to evacuate Iraqi cities because of an impending Iranian bombardment in retaliation for Iraq's use of chemical weapons and its air raids on Iranian industrial and residential targets. An Iranian spokesman denied Iraq's claim that Iran shelled residential areas in Basra 8 September, according to IRNA, but he said Iran would continue reprisal attacks on "military and economic installations" in the suburbs of Basra until Iraq stops its raids on Iranian industrial and civilian areas.

Syria

Air Power — Israeli military sources cited by Israel's *'Al Hamishmar* stated that the Syrian Air Force has still not received MiG-29's, though Syrian pilots are currently training on these aircraft in the USSR.

Tishrin on Terrorism — Although U.S. officials have insinuated that the Karachi and Istanbul incidents were terrorist acts carried out by Arabs, "signs indicate that both incidents were carried out by Mosad and the CIA and are within the framework of justifying a large-scale military aggression," *Tishrin* maintained in a commentary reported by SANA.

Sudan

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit — Libya is ready for unity with Sudan, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a statement at Khartoum Airport reported by JANA. Commenting on the situation in southern Sudan, he expressed regret that SPLA leader Colonel John Garang has continued to oppose the new regime in Khartoum, adding that Sudan's need is not liberation but development toward "popular democracy, unionism, and socialism." Libya will keep pressuring Garang to stop fighting and to negotiate, Al-Qadhdhafi added. JANA said the Libyan leader received a "huge" official and popular welcome on his arrival in Sudan, noting that the reception was headed by Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Council of State.

Arab Summit in Khartoum — Sudan has agreed "in principle" to convene the next Arab summit conference in Khartoum subject to the approval of Saudi Arabia, which was expected to host the conference, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani disclosed in remarks reported by Omdurman radio. He noted that the request for Sudan to host the conference was made by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

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Najibullah Addresses Kabul Peace Rally 8 September
LD091446 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, today at a large meeting, tens of thousands of workers in the capital of revolutionary Afghanistan, on behalf of the toiling and peace-loving people of Afghanistan, once again raised their peaceful voices and expressed complete and all-round support for the cause of international peace and the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning the extension of the period of unilateral cessation of nuclear tests.

This grand meeting, which was held in Kabul's national sports stadium, was attended by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; a number of members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers; Abdul Wali Khan, president of the Awami National Party; some elders and leaders of the tribes and nationalities; representatives of the party and social organizations and thousands of representatives of the people of Kabul City, workers, peasants, intellectuals, religious leaders, Ulema, and artisans. [passage omitted]

Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, delivered the following speech:

[Begin recording] Compatriots, brothers and sisters, elders and youths, heroic soldiers of the Armed Forces, young flowers [children] of the Afghan soil, esteemed Wali Khan, proud residents of Kabul: On this day when nature enjoys peace we have come together here in order to express our resolute opinion concerning peace. This is the opinion of the Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Nurestanis, Baluchis, Pashais and other nationalities, the opinion of Afghans who well realize the essence of peace and war. We know that the peoples of the planet Earth have one common home. A common sun and common stars give it light. We very clearly understand that a common peace is needed for this common home. Peace is life. Our women need peace in order to bring up their children in tranquility. Our children need peace in order to learn in peace. We all need peace, in order to plow the land and obtain products; to build beautiful cities and to modernize the simple tools of creative work. We are all in need of peace.

However peace can never be achieved easily. One has to struggle for that. In the 20th century the Soviet Union is at the head of this sacred struggle, that is the struggle for peace. Since the first decree of Lenin about peace decades have elapsed. During this period the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union has been pursued firmly and consistently. Various statements and new peaceful initiatives are witness to the truth of this claim.

For the third time, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is evidence of the claim that the Soviet Union is the struggler on the path of peace. We welcome the new initiative of the Soviet Union and the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the history of mankind's struggle for peace, a special Afghan-Soviet page also exists. Recently another golden line was added to this page, which is the return of six regiments of the limited contingents of the Soviet Union's internationalist troops to their country. This is a joint Afghan-Soviet contribution to decreasing international tension.

This historical initiative indicates that we have become more powerful than before, getting nearer to final victory over the enemy and to the consolidation of peace in the land of the Afghans. Let the internationalist soldier be at peace and be assured that for every Soviet soldier, one, two, and three Afghan soldiers will take their place. We will begin conscription in the near future to the ranks of the border forces at the initiative of the party members and members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan. This initiative will further strengthen our power. We will continue to make efforts to prevent bloodshed and in order to be able to say in a loud voice that peace in Afghanistan is in our reliable hands and peace will last forever in Afghanistan. The current year is a special one for our planet, which has been declared the International Year of Peace by the United Nations [applause]

All the activities of the progressive mankind, namely the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the measures of the Nonaligned Movement, the talks in Geneva and our historical assemblies, one front of a common struggle for international peace, are coming together.

However, peace has its enemies too. The most important of them are militarism and the arbitrary imperialism of the United States. Our demand is to engrave the spot of disgrace on the forehead of the war mongers. We have seen very clearly the savage features of imperialism which bares its teeth at free Afghanistan. We condemned them. Wherever the United States interferes, freedom and independence face danger, because the aim of the United States is the captivity of peoples and the implementation of the policy of neoglobalism.

Why, wherever the filthy step of the United States enters, do the people of that place become the victims of poverty? Because it is the aim of the United States to become rich and collect wealth by plundering the peoples. Why, wherever the dark features of the United States appears, are all democratic forces trampled upon in those places? Last night you saw on television how much the people of Pakistan are demanding free elections. Compare that situation with our elections to the local organs of state power. You yourselves will see where a true democracy exists. The Pakistani authorities, under U.S. instructions, are stifling democracy in their own homeland. But we are making preparations for the new elections to the national assembly of the people, the supreme organ of the people's democratic rule. We cherish our new revolutionary world.

The reaction of the region, bandits, and the counterrevolution are also the enemies of peace. It is they who, using the weapons of imperialist countries manufactured in the United States, West Germany, and Britain, are murdering our brothers and sowing the seeds of discord and distrust in our land. During a period of more than 65 years we have not fought against any country; nor do we want to fight against anyone now. On behalf of the workers and toilers of our country, we extend our calloused hands for friendship and peace. If there was no war we would all have been living in more prosperity and tranquility; our women and children

would have had the smiles of good fortune on their lips; the lines of worry would have disappeared from the foreheads of our men, and our elders would have been in peace instead of worrying about the future of the people.

If peace, which is our ancient desire, was established, we would have been able to speedily develop industry, trade, agriculture and construction, education and culture. We would have been able, not only with our courage and bravery, but with the fruits of creativity and our own wisdom and art, to bring great honor to Afghanistan. Our enemies prevent us from taking such measures. Therefore, weapons in one hand and working tools in the other hand, we are fighting for peace. We want peace. Curses on those who drag us to war.

We resolutely support the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union. Let the ancient desire of our people for the cessation of bloodshed and the maintenance of peace in our ancient land be accomplished. Victory is ours! Long live the friendship of the Afghan and Soviet peoples! [applause] Long live peace throughout the world! [applause]

Keshtmand, Delegation Return from Harare

LD082220 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers arrived in Kabul this afternoon with the accompying delegation after taking part in the 8th conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned member countries in Harare.

Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Major-General Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, candidate member of the Politburo and state security minister; vice chairmen and a number of the members of the Council of Ministers; head of the supreme court; Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador and extraordinary representative of the Soviet Union in Kabul, and a number of resident ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul welcomed Comrade Keshtmand at Kabul International Airport.

A BIA correspondent reports that Comrade Keshtmand and his accompanying delegation made short stops on the way home in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia; Benghazi in Libya; Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Moscow. They were welcomed warmly and sincerely by the high-ranking state authorities of the above-mentioned countries.

Comrade Keshtmand had some useful and fruitful meetings in the warm and sincere climate with the high-ranking authorities of the above-mentioned countries on the expansion of relations between the DRA and Ehtiopia, Libya, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union.

Abdul Wali Khan Visits Party Official

LD100641 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0434 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 9, BAKHTAR — Abdurrahim Hatef, chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, DRA, had a meeting with Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the Awami National Party of Pakistan, in his office here today.

During the meeting, Abdul Wali Khan was apprised of the activities of the National Fatherland Front of the DRA directed toward the unity of all tribes and nationalities residing in Afghanistan.

After the meeting, both Abdurrahim Hatef and Abdul Wali Khan attended a meeting of the representatives of social organisations of the DRA which was held at the conference room of the Ministry of Public Health.

Speaking at the meeting, Abdurrahim Hatef said that the national and democratic April Revolution called upon all the working people of Afghanistan to take an active part in the management of state administration. This requires a joint and planned action of all Afghan people because the major aim of the revolution is construction of a new and progressive society.

Abdurrahim Hatef called upon all the tribes and nationalities to take part in union for the total elimination of the enemies of the revolution.

Later, Abdul Wali Khan in his speech at the meeting said that today's meeting is indicative of the fact that the people of Afghanistan are defending heroically the goals of the national and democratic April Revolution. He expressed confidence that the tribes and nationalities residing in Afghanistan are fighting against the treacherous plots of imperialism and reaction.

The enemies, Abdul Wali Khan pointed out, by using different means, want to create discords among the people. He wished further successes for the National Fatherland Front. The objective of which is the consolidation of unity and solidarity among the people of Afghanistan.

At the end of the meeting, Abdurrahim Hatef pinned on the chest of Abdul Wali Khan the medal of the National Fatherland Front.

Meets With Najibullah, Keshtmand

LD100656 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0457 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 9 BAKHTAR — Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the council of ministers, Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA CC accompanied by Abdul Wali Khan, president of Awami National Party of Pakistan visited Paghman District of Kabul Province today. They placed wreaths of flowers at the foot of "Taqe Zafar" (Arch of Victory), the great memorial of the heroes and martyrs of the path of independence.

The party and government leaders met on their way to Paghman District with peasants, horticulturists, shopkeepers, and others and got acquainted with their problems and demands.

Raham Del, one of the peasants, thanked the party and government leaders for the attention paid for clearing Paghman District from the bandits. This year, he said, the yield was much higher.

The party and government leaders later participated at a traditional picnic which was held in honour of Abdul Wali Khan.

Mujahidin Blast Ammunition Depot in Qandahar
BK081533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] A report from Afghanistan says the mujahidin blasted an ammunition depot and military supplies warehouse after attacking a military base in (Peshagari) area, on the outskirts of Qandahar City. In this operation, 50 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed or wounded.

Afghan mujahidin also attacked a military camp in the headquarters of Farah Province. They set the camp building on fire and seized a large quantity of arms.

Another report says the mujahidin also foiled an attack by the Soviet-Kabul forces on two of their bases in Nangahar Province.

Soviets Launch Another Offensive Near Kabul
OW091313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Islamabad, Sept. 9 KYODO — Soviet-Afghan forces have mounted another big operation against Afghan guerrilla positions in Paghman, north of Kabul, from which some highly successful rocket attacks had caused great damage to important civil and military facilities in the Afghan capital in recent weeks, western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

A large Soviet armored column also left Kabul on September 5 headed southward, possibly to Ghazni, followed the next day by a convoy of 230 trucks headed in the same direction and loaded with a cargo of wood, coal, ammunition, and fuel. It took the convoy half an hour to pass through the city, the sources said.

Soviet troops were dropped in the Paghman area by helicopters, a battery of self-propelled guns was positioned south of Kargha Lake on the periphery of Paghman, and Soviet SU-25 planes bombarded hills to the north and south of Paghman.

The offensive looks like a plan to root out resistance in the area in a once-and-for-all move, according to diplomats who asked not to be identified.

On September 5, 38 helicopters left Kabul for Paghman, returning after an hour. "Reliable western diplomats witnessed Paghman burning," the sources said.

Afghan guerrillas have been pounding capital's important Kargha base and other key spots in the capital from their positions in Paghman, the diplomats said.

They said that, according to unconfirmed reports, 50 Soviets had been killed in Paghman and about 40 captured alive between Kargha and Paghman on September 4 and these setbacks might also have been a factor spurring the Russians to launch their latest offensive.

Gandhi 8 September Press Conference

BK091427 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] After a rather long-drawn backstage session before the closing of the summit, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, came straight to the aircraft at 4 in the morning at Harare. The aircraft was waiting for him to be flown back to New Dehli. Out of the busy schedule on board, he found time to meet the press before reaching Bombay on the first leg of the journey. On the venue of the next summit, he explained how the difference of opinion was overcome.

[Begin recording][Gandhi][Words indistinct] there are very good friends. But I am...[changes thought] I personally feel very strongly that systems must not be destroyed and institutions must not be destroyed. And if our institution ... [changes thought] this is my first summit, so I am not too conversant with what has actually happened, I can only go by what I have experienced. I have gained now and what I have been told. [sentence as heard] If there is an established procedure for choosing people [words indistinct] then we must go by that procedure. We cannot change the procedure at every summit. Otherwise we will become the laughing stock, and the whole institution will just collapse. One of the suggestions by one of the countries — he gave an example and said that we should treat every summit like a new parliament, and a new parliament can choose and do whatever it does. So I said, look at our country, we cannot... [Gandhi interrupted by laughter]. We have a constitution, we have to go by that, and there are very definite...[changes thought] even if you want to change that there are ways of changing that, you cannot just arbitrarily do it. Then, we did not allow this position to be shaken by anyone.

The second point that came up was that we delay the decision and do not (?make) a decision. Again, India stood very firm on this. Yugoslavia supported us, PLO supported us, — well, strongly, really only these two people supported us, because we felt that we cannot go with no decision. We've already decided that we will not ... [changes thought] we will postpone the summit decision. We knew of the summit for the ministerial meeting. We must decide this, and we said if you cannot decide ministerial, then let us sit down and decide summit. We can't leave with both undecided, and we stood very firm on this. We said nothing doing. I mean no matter what you do, at one point we had everyone against us on this, but we said nothing doing. We are, I mean, we will block it. If the nonaligned is going to become stronger, we are not going to get stronger by putting off decisions; it will be by facing decisions and making them.

[Reporter] There was an impression in Harare that for the first time, the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit has departed from its usual practice of rhetoric.

[Gandhi] Of?

[Reporter] Of rhetoric.

[Gandhi] Yes, this is a major step forward.

[Reporter] Do we accept [words indistinct] that the predominant orientation from now on will be anti-imperialism. Will that be correct?

[Gandhi] I don't agree with that. That's only one aspect. I think the predominant thing must be our independence, our nonalignment. And, some people at the conference said that there are two groups — there are the imperialists and there are us, the revolutionaries. I agree only partly with that. Nonaligned, I think, is a revolutionary movement, and I would say it is more revolutionary than what those who talk of revolution have in mind. Because the nonaligned is a true revolution. It's a different way of thinking. It is well beyond and at a much higher level than a revolution where you pick up a gun and go and shoot your opponent. And, yes, there are two groups. We are one group as the nonaligned. I do not see the two blocs as the two groups. I see the nonaligned as the one group, and I see the two blocs as the second group, because I am thinking of the way we think. We think nonaligned, they think aligned; and this is the division between us, not whether we are left or right. Within the nonaligned, there are leftists, there are rightists, there are religious groups, and there is everything. But the importance is on national independence in international democracy.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with the NAM conference?

[Gandhi] Oh, I am very satisfied with the conference. You see, the success of a conference depends on all sorts of factors. But I think, two things are crucial to the success or failure of a conference, and one is the arrangements. Because if arrangements are not good, everybody gets edgy and small problems become big problems. In Harare, the arrangements were good, and I must congratulate the government and everyone who was involved in the arrangements that, in spite of the short time that they had, the difficulties that they had, they were able to produce such good arrangements which I personally feel is the starting point of a successful conference. The second... [changes thought] and perhaps, really, I mean, the arrangements can only be the starting point. But perhaps, the most important is the attitude of the chairman and the direction that the chairman takes. And Prime Minister Mugabe was very, very clear in the direction he wanted to give at the conference. He was very, very tough when there was any tendency to deviate from that, and well, fortunately our views coincided, so we never had — didn't have — any trouble. And I must...

[Reporter, interrupting] [Words indistinct] did very well on Libya?

[Gandhi] Extremely well. And not only Libya, everything that came up. His mind was very clear. He was very decisive, and his presentation was very good, so it just killed anything that might have come up. For example, this venue issue could not have been sorted if it was not for the very positive stand taken by the chairman. And I must really thank not just Prime Minister Mugabe but congratulate him right from the point of arrangements to his handling of the conference, and the success of the conference, and the strengthening of the nonaligned which has come — the new direction of the nonaligned — which has come from this conference.

[Reporter] On the question of sanctions, do you get the impression that they are now all set to do things or still [words indistinct]?

[Gandhi] It's not going to come that easily.

[Reporter] Would you do it?

[Gandhi] I have no doubt in my mind.

[Indistinct questions]

[Gandhi] Yes, they will lose — I don't know — so many millions, nobody has told me, and actually so many billions. But what are they losing today? And if you look at a long-term perspective, the balance is very definitely in favor of correcting the situation. Even if you look at it in pure economic terms, there is no doubt about that. And if you see the humanitarian terms in... [changes thought] you cannot balance the humanitarian with the economic, you can't buy or sell human rights and liberty.

[Indistinct question]

[Gandhi] Well I talked with (Allen Bozar) in Mexico. I talked with him again here. I met Oliver Tambo on a number of occasions.

[Indistinct question]

[Gandhi] SWAPO also. We will...[changes thought] of course, there are not many Indians in Namibia. Indians, traditionally have not been involved. But in the past year and a half or so, they are getting involved. And I was told very clearly that it is everyone. It is ... [changes thought] I mean, in the end, see, there is a Christian with his Bible in his hand, there's a Hindu with his Gita, and there's an Indian Muslim with his Koran there, all there right at the forefront getting beaten up, and he was very positive about how the Indians are behaving. And, well, they also said that because of the added interests that India seems to be taking now, it has given them a bit of a push into action.[end recording]

Border With Pakistan Reportedly Sealed

NC091859 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Sept 9 (AFP) — Indian forces on Tuesday sealed border areas with Pakistan in some 54 villages in the troubled state of Punjab, as elsewhere in the state more than 1,000 paramilitary troops and policemen launched a hunt for suspected Sikh militants, police and media reports said.

The *Press Trust of India* reported that the border villages had been sealed and a night curfew clamped for an indefinite period, amid intelligence data that "Pakistani-trained" Sikh militants were trying to sneak into Punjab to start a campaign of sabotage and subversion.

India has repeatedly accused Pakistan of aiding militants pressing for secession of Punjab. The charge is rejected by Islamabad.

Some 14 militants, whom Indian officials described as Pakistani-trained, were reported killed in two gunbattles on the Punjab sector of the border last month.

Meanwhile, police here said some seven companies of the paramilitary Border Security Forces (BSF) and central reserve police and 300 Punjab police were involved in a joint 14-hour operation in the lush farmland of the Sutlej and Beas rivers, said to be a militants' stronghold.

"Some" suspects were caught, police said, declining to identify or specify the number of those detained.

They added that two suspected hardcore militants, identified as Gurmeet Singh and Sareojeet Singh, had been seized elsewhere in Punjab and were being questioned.

Two Killed in Clash With Gurkha Separatists

BK100903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] In West Bengal, two persons were killed and two injured in a clash between the police and supporters of the so-called Gurkha National Liberation Front [GNLF] at Birpara in Jalpaiguri District last evening. The district magistrate and superintendent of police have rushed to the spot with additional forces to take care of the situation. According to district officials the situation is under control but tense. The GNLF supporters are said to have used guns and other deadly weapons against the police.

Bhutto Says Democratic 'Facade' Collapsed
NC091751 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Karachi, Sept 9 (AFP) — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto said Thursday [as received] the biggest triumph her party had scored in the past month was the collapse of a democratic "facade" in Pakistan.

In an interview with *Agence France-Presse* less than 24 hours after being released from 26 days in jail, Ms. Bhutto, said, "the whole pretense, the whole facade of democracy has collapsed."

"What we managed to do was shake it, uproot it, prevent it from sinking in," she said, adding that now "all cabinet meetings were focused on outmanouvering the opposition, not on economic and social issues."

By the democratic facade, Ms. Bhutto meant the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo installed after elections in 1985.

Ms. Bhutto, 33, was quick to dismiss the suggestion that after thousands of dissidents, including herself and the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) leaders, were arrested late August 14, the opposition forces had crumbled and factionalized.

In particular she singled out PPP leader Ghulam Mustapha Jatoi, who during her detention announced that he was quitting the PPP and setting up a separate National People's Party to run against her in any elections.

Ms. Bhutto charged that, before her return to Pakistan in April after two years of exile, Mr. Jatoi had been entrusted by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to carry out two tasks: tarnish her image and split the PPP. In return, she said, he had been promised the prime ministership.

"I hope I don't sound arrogant, but Jatoi doesn't really matter," she said.

On relations with the United States, Miss Bhutto said "The U.S. interest in Pakistan is in stability, and the best guarantee of stability is democracy. "Therefore the U.S. should use its influence for a democratic Pakistan, and not to sustain a dictatorship such as General Ziaul Haq's.[quotation marks as recieved]

"Some people say I am pro-American, and Gen Ziaul Haq says I am pro-a host of other countries. In reality I am pro-Pakistan... I would like to see Pakistan emerge as a non-aligned country."

Ms. Bhutto was less clear on what her plans for the immediate future held, and even whether the opposition would stick to their demands for an election to be called by September 20, saying a decision would probably not be made for about a week, and that it would depend on the combined opposition parties.

"Our goal remains elections," she said, but when asked if she or the party might call for a general uprising she said "an uprising would lead to martial law, and we don't want martial law again.

"The situation now is like stepping on eggs. One unsteady step..."

"I am sure the combined opposition will come up with a program," she added.

Ms. Bhutto's first major political meeting will take place on September 13 when she meets PPP leaders, and only afterward, she said, would she start meeting other opposition groups.

"We have to reassess, redefine and then go forward... for me there is no going back, too many people have suffered."

Ms. Bhutto, who was first put under house arrest at the age of 24, the year her father was imprisoned, before being executed in 1979.[sentence as recieved]

She has been in and out of prisons and house arrest since then, apart from two years voluntary exile.

"If the mind is strong prison can't wear down one's determination," she said Tuesday.

BBC Accused of Broadcasting 'Fictitious' Reports
BK100848 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 3 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Quetta, 2 Sep *(Associated Press of Pakistan)* — Political observers in this provincial capital have expressed their displeasure at the partisan attitude of the foreign media. They have specifically criticized the negative role of the BBC and described it as interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan. The BBC is broadcasting reports and commentaries about Pakistan that are far removed from the facts and more exaggerated than the claims made by the opposition itself.

Independent observers have taken serious exception to the BBC broadcast about a 29 August Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD] rally in Quetta which, the BBC claimed, was attended by 20,000 people. Even the MRD itself has not made such a claim, but the BBC broadcast this fictitious report to mislead the Pakistani people. The observers expressed the confidence that the BBC's tricks will not succeed and that the people, who are fully aware of the BBC's past record, will not be influenced by its fabricated, fictitious reports.

Musavi Speaks at Iraqi Martyrs' Funeral Ceremony

LD091259 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reports that the pure bodies of a group of martyrs of Iraqi Mojahedin who were martyred in the "Karbala'-2" operations were ceremonially taken from the Ark Mosque in Tehran to the Majlis building. Mourners carried black flags and placards bearing slogans such as: Death to Saddam, and Death to America. [passage omitted]

In his speech Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi referred to the glorious funeral ceremony for the Iraqi Mojahedin, saying: Today we witness the presence of the revolutionary committed, selfless, faithful forces of Iraq here. We witness the presence of the real representatives of the oppressed people of Iraq. This is telling proof of the fact that a vast international spirit of Islam will ensure that in the future the blood of the martyrs and the selflessness of the courageous Muslim men will restore the rights of the nations, and that the blood of these martyrs will eliminate the borders erected by colonialism and will help the nations to rebel against oppressors and to take their fate into their own hands.

The prime minister said: This scene is as encouraging to the Islamic nations as it is awe-inspiring to and a subject of envy for the enemies of Islam. We should declare to the world of Islam the importance of this assembly around the bodies of the martyrs of Islam. The presence of these martyrs and you, dear people, in itself is indicative of the fact that the blood of the martyrs will not be wasted. The message in the blood of the Iraqi martyrs will undoubtedly have an effect on all Islamic nations, especially on the oppressed nation of Iraq which is under a cruel dictatorship. This message will awaken them and will strengthen their unity.

Mr Musavi referred to the weakness of the Iraqi regime, saying: Today we see that the reactionary governments which stood alongside Saddam and financed the war have lost hope. They have announced that they intend to separate their future from that of Saddam. Saddam's regime has suffered defeat when faced with a great revolution. Today this regime is facing the Iraqi people. The blood that is shed will carry its message until Saddam's regime is completely annihilated. The prime minister referred to the conspiracies plotted all over the world in order to force the Islamic Republic into a compromise, saying: Our nation will continue to stand alongside the Iraqi nation in order to break the idol made by arrogant powers in the region.

Mr Musavi drew attention to Yugoslavia's investments in Iraq and that country's financial assistance to Saddam's regime. He then addressed Saddam's supporters, saying: After victory, the Iraqi nation will not undertake to repay those who have committed themselves to give financial support to Saddam's regime and send weapons and money to that regime, which it uses to attack our nation. You should realize that it would be better to support the Iraqi nation than to back a regime which suffers a new defeat every day. This regime does not have a future, politically, economically, or from the viewpoint of attracting the support of its own nation. It would be as well for other countries to realize these facts. [passage omitted]

Velayati on Participation in Nonaligned Session

NC100659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati has summarized the results of the eighth nonaligned session in Zimbabwe in a report that was telecast from the studios of the first network of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said:

Prior to the victory of the Islamic Revolution, we engaged in no significant international activity except in terms of oil. The international activities that were initiated in Iran following the revolution have been greater than all previous efforts in the history of our country's diplomacy. Mr Velayati added: This was reflected in the three nonaligned summit sessions in Havana, New Delhi, and Harare, the latterbeing the most conspicuous by dint of its particular nature. First of all, our president made his first appearance at such a high international level in Harare, and secondly, all of his speeches focused on the fight against world domination.

The foreign minister added: Among the benefits that we should mention was our active participation at the higher levels of the session. Iran was elected a member of the presidential committee and participated in the decisions made at the in camera sessions, both privileges that were accorded us for the first time. We also managed to secure approval of some of our proposals and recommendations in the political and economic committees, some of which were those raised by our president. Among these points, the recommendation for the avoidance of resorting to violence, aggression, or threats on the international level was included. This topic has been under discussion at the United Nations since 1976 and has not yet been ratified. As a result of our proposal, the United Nations has been asked to debate the issue in the General Assembly session.

In conclusion, Mr Velayati said: We were also successful in securing the adoption of a very strong resolution on the use of chemical weapons and of another on the use of satellites for surveillance and espionage by the superpowers.

FRG Minister Arrives for Economic Talks

LD031652 Tehran IRNA in English 0831 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Acting Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany Von Wurtzen [name and title as recieved] arrived here late Tuesday and was welcomed at the airport by his Iranian counterpart, Majedi [name as received].

Von Wurtzen is to discuss economic and commercial relations between Iran and West Germany to expand bilateral trade and cooperation. During his stay, he will also take part in West Germany's national day at the 12th Tehran International Trade Fair.

Upon his arrival the German minister told IRNA that volume of trade between Iran and West Germany decreased due to a reduction in the latter's exports to Iran, during the first half of 1986. He said that oil price cut was the main reason for this decrease, adding that Iran's exports to West Germany increased

considerably during the same period, specially in terms of volume. Von Wurtzen hoped that mutual trade would expand with the stabilisation of oil prices by OPEC.

Majedi also told IRNA that commercial relations, transfer of technology, and economic issues and problems would be discussed with the German acting minister. Majedi said that Iran was willing to revise in [as received] the tax agreement for joint investment, signed between the two countries last year. An agreement for surface transportation would be possibly signed between the two countries, he added. [passage omitted]

Received by Economy Minister

LD032222 Tehran IRNA in English 1858 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Visiting West German Acting Minister of Economy Von Wurtzen said here Tuesday that his country will try to increase its imports from Iran.

Von Wurtzen said that Iran's exports of carpets, fresh and dried fruits, and other non-oil commodities to West Germany from January 1st to June 22, 1986 increased by 41, 150, and 153 percent respectively as compared with the corresponding period last year. West Germany's purchase of Iranian-manufactured industrial goods is under study by the Bonn government, he said.

The West German deputy minister furthermore said that the volume of Tehran-Bonn trade amounted to mark 9.2 billion in 1983, largest ever in two-way trade exchanges in recent years. But, Von Wurtzen said, the Irano-West German trade exchanges dropped to mark 6.6 billion in 1985. West German's oil imports from Iran increased to 1.3 million bpd in the first six months of this year from 800,000 bpd in the same period in 1985.

Meanwhile, Von Wurtzen met and conferred with Iranian Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani here Wednesday. Balance of Irano-West German trade, volume of mutual trade exchanges, and Iran's non-oil exports to West Germany were discussed at the meeting. The two also agreed to hold joint ministerial meetings to follow up Tehran-Bonn cooperation in economic field.

Comments on Bilateral Ties

LD040814 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — The national day of the Federal Republic of Germany was celebrated at Tehran's 12th international fair Wednesday.

Speaking at the event on Tehran-Bonn economic relations, the West German deputy economic minister, Von Wurtzen said his country is now Iran's biggest supplier of goods despite a sharp slump in its exports to Iran.

The West German deputy minister also noted that his country's exports to Iran have sharply decreased since 1983. He, however, noted that the Bonn government is willing to have close economic relations with Iran.

In response, Iranian Deputy Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs 'Ali Majedi said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is for a technical knowledge transferal without compromising its independence.

Majedi said that Iran believes that its exports of non-oil commodities to West Germany should be increased in order to rectify the current trade imbalance between the two countries.

The minister also expressed hope that the Tehran-Bonn relations would further expand and said that Iran attaches great importance to its cooperation with West Germany in the technical fields and in the training of experts.

Meets With Oil, Industry Ministers

LD061008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] The FRG deputy minister of economics today met with Oil Minister Aqazadeh in the Oil Ministry building.

In this meeting, our oil minister stressed our interest in the expansion of the long-term economic cooperation between our two countries, adding that we regard West Germany's foreign policy as a basis for the expansion of this cooperation. Referring to the existing fluctuations in the economic relations of the two countries and in the volume of commercial exchanges, Aqazadeh stressed the need for these relations to be stabilized through the FRG's adoption of appropriate long-term policies. In the course of these discussions, our oil minister stressed the existence of huge reserves of untapped gas in our country and the firm decision of the Islamic Republic to export gas to Europe, adding that Iran is willing to be a long-term supplier of gas to West Germany.

The FRG deputy minister of economics also met with minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi. In this meeting discussions were held about technical cooperation, especially in the field of heavy industries. The FRG deputy minister declared that his government, together with German companies, is ready to undertake the transfer of technology and the training of Iranians.

In conclusion, the two sides expressed the hope that by conducting a series of talks, they may be able to remove the problems and obstacles which have stood in the way of industrial relations and which have been caused by the drop in oil prices.

Comments on Visit, Departs

LD061014 Tehran IRNA in English 0935 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 5, IRNA — Visiting West German Deputy Minister of Economy Von Wurtzen left here Friday at the end of his three day visit to Tehran.

Speaking to reporters at Tehran's international airport prior to his departure, the West German deputy minister described the outcome of his visit here as "satisfactory" and also praised current understanding between the two countries.

Noting that Federal Republic of Germany attaches great importance to its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Von Wurtzen said that in his short visit here he had held fruitful talks on issues of mutual interest.

Von Wurtzen said that his successful talks with Iranian officials will be helpful to the next Irano-German ministerial session due to be held in the next spring.

Also elaborating on the outcome of the visit was Iranian Deputy Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs 'Ali Majedi who said the West German economic delegation in addition to visiting Tehran's 12th international fair held important meetings with some Iranian high ranking officials.

Noting that West Germany is one of Iran's big trade partners, Majedi said the two sides also held talks on making a balance of trade between the two countries.

Majedi also said that transfer of technical know-how as well as financial problems between some Iranian and West German companies were also discussed.

The two sides also agreed on holding a session between Iranian and West German economic experts in order to pave the way for the next spring ministerial session between the two countries.

Soviet Trade Official Discusses Ties

PM081327 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Aug 86 p 19

[Excerpts] The 2d day of the Tehran International Trade Fair was marked by national day celebrations for Pakistan, Austria, South Korea, and the CSSR, as well as a press session with economic officials from the Soviet Embassy. There was also the general public and experts' viewing of the various segments of the trade fair. [passage omitted on national day celebrations]

Yesterday morning several members of the Soviet Embassy's economic team took part in a press conference at that country's pavilion at Tehran's 12th International Trade Fair. They discussed the nature of trade exchange between the two countries, the convening of a joint economic summit between the USSR and Iran, and other issues.

First, the manager of the Soviet pavilion made a speech: The Tehran International Trade Fair enjoys a special reputation among the world's trade community. Soviet companies are presenting their technical and scientific achievements at this fair.

This trade fair is being held at a time when we are enjoying a good year in our country. I hope that this fair will help the strengthening and expansion of economic ties between our two countries.

He added: Looking at history, trade and economic ties between the two countries stretch back to 1920, at which time our country was facing many difficulties.

The visits to the USSR by Iran's minister of petroleum and the deputy foreign minister in charge of economic affairs which took place recently show that people in Iran are also aware of the necessity to expand bilateral cooperation.

Then Shalimov, the representative of the economic advisory office of the Soviet Embassy, answered a question on the visit of a Soviet economic delegation and the formation of a joint economic committee, saying: In June of this year a Soviet economic delegation on a visit to Iran held various discussions. During the recent visits to the Soviet Union of Mr Aqazadeh, minister of petroleum, and Mr Larijani, deputy foreign minister, they discussed the formation of a joint economic committee.

Some agreements were also reached on the export of Iranian oil to the USSR, the subject of oil exploration in the Caspian Sea, as well as the construction of oil installations in the eastern regions of Esfahan and Arak.

Concerning the volume of trade between the two nations, he said: So far the volume of trade between the USSR and Iran has reached R2.2 billion, and if we take into consideration various events, this amount will increase.

With regard to the extraction of oil and gas by Iran from the southern shores of the Caspian Sea, he said: We agree to this extraction. Some agreements have been made and it has been decided that Iranian delegations should come to the Soviet Union to visit our organizations, factories, and oil platforms.

He then discussed Soviet cooperation in the repair of electric power plants in Ahvaz and Esfahan, saying: This issue will be discussed in the 10th economic conference between Iran and the Soviet Union which will be held at the end of the current year. [passage omitted on South Korean national day]

The activities of the trade fair continued with the holding of the day's last national day celebration, which was for CSSR. This ceremony started with a speech by Milan Macha, the CSSR ambassador to Iran, in the presence of Jamshidi, deputy minister of industries of the Islamic Republic of Iran in charge of economic and commercial affairs.

The CSSR ambassador said: The Tehran International Trade Fair has provided for the expansion of international trade by making it possible to exchange goods.

The volume of trade between Iran and the CSSR has increased tremendously, although there is still much to be done before this reaches the level agreed upon by economic delegations from the two countries.

He added: Satisfactory results have been achieved during the past year with regard to the import of various goods from Iran into the CSSR, and the share of Iranian nonoil exports continues to rise.

He concluded by saying: This year some 20 companies from the CSSR are exhibiting their goods at the fair, and I hope that participation in the Tehran fair will mean an expansion of economic ties between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Ceremony Held to Mark Soviet National Day

LD021522 Tehran IRNA in English 1504 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 2, IRNA — A ceremony marking the Soviet Union's national day was held at Tehran's 12th international fair Tuesday. It was attended by foreign and Iranian guests.

Speaking at the event, on Iran-U.S.S.R. commercial relations, the Soviet Ambassador here V.I. Boldyrev, said that his country was Iran's number 3 trade partner in 1981.

In 1983, the Soviet ambassador said, Tehran-Moscow trade exchanges reached its peak with nearly rubles one billion in two-way trade.

The volume of trade between Iran and the Soviet Union in the post-Islamic Revolution era increased by 16 percent as compared with the six years before the victory of 1979 Islamic Revolution, he said.

Boldyrev said that the U.S.S.R. is a big market for Iranian agricultural products. He said the Soviet Union is a permanent purchaser of Iranian traditional goods as well as minerals including ore.

Political and economic contacts between Iranian and Soviet officials expanded significantly in 1986, Boldyrev said, noting that despite different political systems of governments, the two countries are working to promote mutual relations.

In response, deputy minister for international economic and financial affairs Mr. Afjei [name as received] referred to the historical Tehran-Moscow economic and political relations and said the two sides are determined to further expand them.

Afjei said that the volume of Iran-Soviet trade exchanges reached about $ 1.2 billion in 1981. He expressed regret that the current two-way trade did not accurately reflect the two countries' real potential.

The Iranian minister also expressed hope that Iran's non-oil exports to all countries including the Soviet Union would increase.

Tehran Fair Marks PRC National Day

LD301656 Tehran IRNA in English 1447 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug- 30, IRNA — A ceremony marking the national day of the People's Republic of China was held at Tehran's 12th international fair Saturday.

Speaking at the ceremony, Chinese ambassador here Wang Benzuo said that his country appreciates Iran's efforts to attain self-sufficiency.

"China is willing to expand its mutual relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of equality and mutual interests", he said.

In response, Iranian director-general of the Commerce Ministry Department for Socialist Countries, Mr. Movaheddin said that Tehran-Beijing relations have expanded since the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution. He attributed their expansion to Iran's neither East nor West policy.

Movaheddin said that according to a letter of understanding signed between the two countries the volume of Iran-China trade is dlrs 600 million this year. He also called for further mutual cooperation.

Energy Minister, Delegation Depart for Ankara

LD082144 Tehran IRNA in English 1559 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 8, IRNA — Energy Minister Mohammad Taqi Banki left here for Ankara at the head of an economic delegation Monday. During his visit, Banki will review with Turkish officials issues concerning territorial waters as well as Iranian water share from Igdir Dam project over the Aras River.

Minutes before his departure, Banki told reporters that his visit aims at pursuing Tehran-Ankara electricity and water cooperation, previously agreed upon during visits of Iranian officials to Turkey.

Asked whether Iran and Turkey would sign a new contract during the visit, Banki answered "It depends on the outcome of mutual talks."

Iraqi Claim of Shelling Basra Denied

LD091615 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly denied Tuesday an Iraqi claim that it had shelled the city of Basra over the past few days.

A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters (WIH), who made the denial, added that Iran's Islamic combatants have never fired on residential areas of the southern Iraqi port city of Basra. "The claim of the Baghdad regime is an utter lie," said the spokesman.

In retaliation for Iraqi air raids on Iran's industrial and working-class areas, he said, the Islamic defenders have launched reprisal long-range artillery attacks on Iraqi military and economic installations in the suburb of Basra.

The spokesman added that Iranian forces will continue the reprisal attacks on Iraqi military and economic installations in the suburb of Basra until the enemy halts its attacks on Iranian industrial and working-class areas.

He further said that if the Iraqi regime insists on alleging that the residential areas of Basra are subjected to Iranian artillery fire, invite the U.N. expert mission to inspect the areas.

Letter to UN Protests Chemical Arms Attacks

LD091816 Tehran IRNA in English 1804 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA — Iraqi troops deployed chemical weapons in the operational region of Sheikh Salah [name as received] in Javanrud and in Bamu Heights, both in Bakhtaran Province Monday.

A number of Islamic combatants were wounded in Iraq's latest war crime. They are under medical care.

In related news, the Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry sent a letter of protest to the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking for a proper reaction vis-a-vis these Iraqi crimes.

On Sept. 4, Iraqi troops fired two chemical shells on Iranian positions in Hajj 'Umran region, the site of Iran's recent victorious "Karbala'-2" offensive. One Iranian war martyred and seven others wounded in this Iraqi attack which coincided with the eighth summit meet of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Iraq Called on to Evacuate Cities

LD091830 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA — The War Information Headquarters [WIH] Tuesday warned the Iraqi people to immediately evacuate industrial, economic, and military areas in Iraqi cities and their vicinities.

A WIH Statement said that Iran will heavily bombard these areas in retaliation for the Baghdad regime's use of chemical weapons (in the western fronts Monday) and for its air raids on Iran's industrial and residential points (including Tuesday's attacks on Tabriz and Rabor township in Azarbayjan region).

The statement stressed that the Islamic combatants' decisive attacks will be carried out as a deterrent measure against the Baghdad regime so that it might discontinue its inhuman crimes in the imposed war.

Iraqi Muslims Attack Commerce Ministry Stores

LD071111 Tehran IRNA in English 1045 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Sept. 7, IRNA — The Iraqi Muslim Mujahideen in two separate attacks on storage houses of the Iraqi Commerce ministry and base of the so-called popular Army, in Karbala' Province, last week killed and wounded tens of the Iraqi forces, said Iraqi opposition sources here Sunday.

The source added that the Iraqi Mujahideen set the ministry's storage houses ablaze and killed several of the Iraqi forces. The Mujahideen seized a number of weapons from the guards of the storage houses.

Following the attack the Iraqi regime sent groups of its security forces and the so-called popular Army to the area. In an armed clash between the Mujahideen and government forces a number of them were killed and one of the Mujahideen were martyred. Meanwhile one of the Mujahideen was taken captive by the Iraqi forces.

The Iraqi Muslim Mujahideen fighting against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, attacked and set ablaze the headquarters of the so-called popular forces in Karbala' last week. In this operation the Mujahideen seized a number of weapons.

The sources added that the attacks will be continued until the downfall of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Further Reports on War Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No. 2,589

LD091656 Tehran IRNA in English 1646 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA — An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven enemy bunkers and observation posts, three munitions dumps, and several gun emplacements destroyed throughout the fronts in artillery duels with Iranian forces on Monday, said a military here Tuesday.

Communique Number 2,589 released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iranian forces reconnoitered and heavily shelled Iraqi positions in Zobeydah and Talaiyeh, southern fronts, Monday, destroying several Iraqi gun emplacements and two munitions dumps.

Iraq's petrochemical installations in Basra suffered heavy damage when it was hit by Iranian artillery fire Monday, the communique said.

The communique furthermore said that Iranian forces shelled some Iraqi infantry units in Chazzabeh, Sharhani, and Talaiyeh operational theaters, southern fronts, Monday inflicting casualties and losses on Iraqi forces and preventing their operations.

In Majnun Islands, the communique said, Iraqi troops were prevented from fortifying their positions and enemy engineering hardware sustained damage when it was hit by heavy Iranian artillery fire on Monday, according to the communique.

The military communique said that Iranian Muslim combatants crushed some convoys of Iraqi patrols which attempted to infiltrate Iranian positions in the western fronts in a three-hour battle on Monday, forcing them to flee.

Elsewhere, in the western fronts, a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven bunkers and observation posts together with one munitions dump destroyed by Iranian artillery fire, said the communique.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iranian forces opened heavy artillery and moratar fire on Iraqi positions on Monday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on enemy forces.

Iraqi forces sustained casualties and losses and enemy fire was silenced in parts of the southern fronts when Iranian gendarmerie

forces shelled Iraqi positions and their connecting routes, the Joint Staff communique concluded.

Iraqi Planes Bomb Village

LD091711 Tehran IRNA in English 1648 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Prov., Sept. 9, IRNA — Iraqi warplanes raided Kuleh-Kahriz [as received] village of Mahabad at 10:30 hours local time (07:00 GMT) Tuesday, martyring a villager and wounding four others.

Several schools and houses were also damaged during the raid.

Rabat Township in Sardasht vicinity was also bombed by Iraqi planes Tuesday morning, during which 15 civilians, nine of them passengers of a minibus, were martyred.

Radio Iran Claims Tehran 'Involved' in Bombing

NC100910 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 9 Sep 8

[Text] Terrorism in France has resumed with more intensity 3 days after the discovery of a bomb in the Paris Metro. An explosion at the Paris municipality post office last evening resulted in the death of a 51-year old woman employee of the post office and wounded 18 others.

Informed sources in the Paris police force believe that this act of terrorism was yet another subversive operation by the Committee for Solidarity With Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. One of their demands is the release of 'Amid Naqqash, who attempted to assassinate Dr Bakhtiar. This group has claimed responsibility for all subversive operations in France during the recent months. This committee and the Islamic Jihad terrorist organization which is affiliated to the Tehran regime suddenly and simultaneously resumed threats against France last week. It was at that time too that 'Ali Khamene'i, the Islamic president, announced his dissatisfaction on the course of the talks between the Islamic Republic and France, and said that these talks are facing difficulties. The Committee for Solidarity With Arab andMiddle East Political Prisoners at that time threatened to commit more bloody terrorist acts in France. An eyewitness said that two Arabs were seen fleeing the area moments before the explosion.

The explosion occurred while French Prime Minsiter Jacques Chirac, who is also Paris' mayor, was discussing French security with the ministers of state and security. Chirac went to the scene of the explosion immediately and said: We will do our best to fight terrorism. Meanwhile, French President Francois Mitterrand also pointed out that terrorism should be combatted mercilessly. Jacques Chirac also said: I want to declare that the French government will use all its resources to fight terrorism. We will direct our efforts against all those who are either directly or indirectly involved in terrorism. Informed sources say that Jacques Chirac was implying involvement by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minsiter Jean-Bernard Raimond also announced that the Paris government does not intend to be victimized by the kidnappers of French nationals in Lebanon. In an interview with *Le Monde* at the end of the EEC conference, the French foreign minister said that the French Government has done its best to free the hostages. He added: Naturally, from a humanitarian point of view we want to free these hostages but we are not prepared to do this at any price. He added that the normalization of France's relations with the Islamic Republic, the exchange of ambassadors, and his visit to Tehran will not take place until the French hostages in Lebanon are freed. The French foreign minister also stated that he agrees that there is a need to strengthend cooperation between (?European) countries in fighting terrorism.